

Aug 12, 2019

SEAN F. McAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

PHILIP PATRICK MOORE,

Petitioner,

v.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,

Respondent.

No. 2:19-cv-00232-SMJ

**ORDER SUMMARILY
DISMISSING HABEAS CORPUS
PETITION**

Petitioner Philip Patrick Moore, a prisoner at the Coyote Ridge Corrections Center, brings this *pro se* Petition Under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for Writ of Habeas Corpus By a Person in State Custody, ECF No. 1. The \$5.00 filing fee has been paid.

PROPER RESPONDENT

An initial defect with the petition is that it fails to name a proper party as a respondent. The petition names the State of Washington but the proper respondent in a federal petition seeking habeas corpus relief is the person having custody of the petitioner. *Rumsfeld v. Padilla*, 542 U.S. 426 (2004); *Stanley v. Cal. Supreme Court*, 21 F.3d 359, 360 (9th Cir. 1994). If the petitioner is incarcerated, the proper respondent is generally the warden of the institution where the petitioner is

1 incarcerated. *See Ortiz-Sandoval v. Gomez*, 81 F.3d 891 (9th Cir. 1996). Failure to
2 name a proper respondent deprives federal courts of personal jurisdiction. *See*
3 *Stanley*, 21 F.3d at 360.

4 **EXHAUSTION REQUIREMENT**

5 Petitioner challenges his 2014 Spokane County jury convictions for
6 conspiracy to commit first degree assault, first degree assault, and attempted first
7 degree assault. He received a sentence of life in prison without the possibility of
8 release. Petitioner indicates his direct appeal challenging a jury instruction and
9 restitution order was dismissed in October 2015 and, on March 30, 2016, the state
10 supreme court denied review of his claims of ineffective assistance of counsel and
11 presentation of false testimony in violation of evidence rules. ECF No. 1 at 2–3. He
12 states the U.S. Supreme Court dismissed his petition for certiorari on February 9,
13 2017. He indicates he did not seek other state collateral review. *Id.* at 3.

14 In his grounds for relief, Petitioner argues that the State of Washington has
15 no jurisdiction to decide federal constitutional matters. *Id.* at 5–12. It has long been
16 settled that state courts are competent to decide questions arising under the U.S.
17 Constitution. *See Baker v. Grice*, 169 U.S. 284, 291 (1898) (“It is the duty of the
18 state court, as much as it is that of the federal courts, when the question of the
19 validity of a state statute is necessarily involved, as being in alleged violation of any
20 provision of the federal constitution, to decide that question, and to hold the law

1 void if it violate that instrument.”); *see also* *Worldwide Church of God v. McNair*,
2 805 F.2d 888, 891 (9th Cir. 1986) (holding that state courts are as competent as
3 federal courts to decide federal constitutional matters). Therefore, Petitioner’s
4 arguments to the contrary lack merit.

5 Additionally, before a federal court may grant habeas corpus relief to a state
6 prisoner, the prisoner must exhaust the state court remedies available to him or her.
7 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b); *Baldwin v. Reese*, 541 U.S. 27 (2004). Exhaustion generally
8 requires that a prisoner give the state courts an opportunity to act on his or her claims
9 before he or she presents those claims to a federal court. *O’Sullivan v. Boerckel*,
10 526 U.S. 838 (1999). A petitioner has not exhausted a claim for relief so long as he
11 or she has a right under state law to raise the claim by an available procedure. *See*
12 *id.*; 28 U.S.C. § 2254(c).

13 To meet the exhaustion requirement, the petitioner must have “fairly
14 present[ed] his claim in each appropriate state court (including a state supreme court
15 with powers of discretionary review), thereby alerting that court to the federal
16 nature of the claim.” *Baldwin*, 541 U.S. at 29; *see also* *Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S.
17 364, 365–66 (1995). A petitioner fairly presents a claim to a state court by
18 describing the factual or legal bases for that claim and by alerting the state court “to
19 the fact that the . . . [petitioner is] asserting claims under the United States
20 Constitution.” *Duncan*, 513 U.S. at 365–66; *see also* *Tamalini v. Stewart*, 249 F.3d

1 895, 898 (9th Cir. 2001) (same). Mere similarity between a claim raised in a state
2 court and a claim in a federal habeas corpus petition is insufficient. *Duncan*, 513
3 U.S. at 365–66.

4 Furthermore, to fairly present a claim, the petitioner “must give the state
5 courts one full opportunity to resolve any constitutional issues by invoking one
6 complete round of the State’s established appellate review process.” *O’Sullivan*,
7 526 U.S. at 845. Once a federal claim has been fairly presented to the state courts,
8 the exhaustion requirement is satisfied. *See Picard v. Connor*, 404 U.S. 270, 275
9 (1971). It appears from the face of the petition and the attached documents that
10 Petitioner has not exhausted his state court remedies as to each of his grounds for
11 relief. Indeed, Petitioner affirmatively represents that he did not exhaust his state
12 court remedies.

13 **GROUND FOR FEDERAL HABEAS CORPUS RELIEF**

14 Petitioner asserts that the Washington State Constitution contradicts the U.S.
15 Constitution regarding the Fifth Amendment right to “presentment or indictment of
16 a Grand Jury.” ECF No. 1. He claims “no bill of indictment” was brought against
17 him, rendering his arrest, conviction, and imprisonment illegal. *Id.*

18 Petitioner seems to argue that because the state courts have defied “federally
19 established procedures and processes for the adjudication of crimes,” only “a court
20 of federal jurisdiction” has jurisdictional authority over his claims. *Id.* His bald

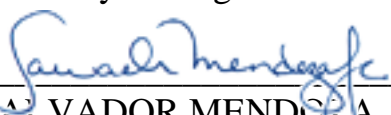
1 assertion that “due process of the law was ignored” is unsupported by his factual
2 allegations. *Id.*

3 As the U.S. Supreme Court stated long ago, “Prosecution by information
4 instead of by indictment is provided for by the laws of Washington. This is not a
5 violation of the Federal Constitution.” *See Gaines v. Washington*, 277 U.S. 81, 86
6 (1928). Consequently, Petitioner’s assertions to the contrary presented in his four
7 grounds for federal habeas corpus relief are legally frivolous.

8 Because it plainly appears from the petition and accompanying documents
9 that Petitioner is not entitled to relief in this Court, **IT IS ORDERED** that the
10 petition, ECF No. 1, is **DISMISSED** pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing
11 Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts.

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The Clerk’s Office is directed to enter this Order,
13 enter judgment, provide copies to Petitioner, and close the file. The Court certifies
14 that, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3), an appeal from this decision could not be
15 taken in good faith and there is no basis upon which to issue a certificate of
16 appealability. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c); Fed. R. App. P. 22(b). A certificate of
17 appealability is therefore **DENIED**.

18 **DATED** this 12th day of August 2019.

19 
20 SALVADOR MENDOZA, JR.
United States District Judge